INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Peculiar Sensations of Samuel Shelby on Being Struck by Lightning.

Temporarily Paralyzed and Marked by a Wide Blue Line from Head to Foot-Complete Wreck of a Cattle Train Near Wabash.

INDIANA.

Personal Experience of Samuel Shelby, Who Was Struck by Lightning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WARSAW, June 17 .- Samuel Shelby, who was struck by lightning during the storm of Monday last, said that he saw no flash of light nor heard any report of the thunder. The last he remembered at that time was that he was walking under an tree, when all at once he felt a hot sensation spread over him, causing him to reel and fall to the ground in an insensible condition. Soon regaining consciousness, he had the feeling of paralysts. Later he experienced an intense burning sensation in the stoman intense burning sensation in the stom-ach, which, in his language, "felt as if I had within me a gas stove, red hot and in full blast." The lightning struck him on the neck, raising a swelling half as large as a hen's egg, passed over the breast, leav-ing a black line as wide as a person's fin-ger, spreading out as it passed over the ab-domen, where it left a black and blue surface about four inches square, and contin-uing the narrower line down the leg, until the electric fluid left the body.

Woman's Relief Corps Districts, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, June 17 .- To-day the department officer of the Woman's Relief Corps of Indiana closed its session by districting the State in the following manner for convention purposes: First, Lake, Porter, La-Porte, St. Joseph and Marshall; second, Newton, Jasper, Pulaski, Benton, White, Cass and Fulton; third, Elkhart, La-grange, Stenben, Noble and Dekalb; fourth, Kosciusko, Whitley, Wabash, Miami and Huntington; fifth, Allen, Adams, Wells, Blackford, Jay and Randolph; sixth, Carroll. Tippecanoe, Howard, Boone and Montgomery; seventh, Grant. Tipton, Madison and Delaware; eighth, Hamilton, Hendricks and Hancock; ninth, Wayne, Henry, Rush, Fayette, Union, Shelby and Decatur; tenth, Morgan, Put-nam, Clay, Owen, Monroe and Vigo; eleventh, Sullivan, Knox, Gibson, Pike, Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick and Spencer; twelfth, Orange, Washington, Clarke, Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio and Floyd. The districts are divided to the number of corps, and not congressionally, as many

Getting Ready for the Spirits. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, June 17 .- The spiritualists of Muncie have been quite active in raising funds to put in order the camp-grounds of the society near Chesterfield. W. H. Hibbitts sent to-day to Dr. J. W. Westerfield president of the association at Anderson \$140.60 raised here within a few days past Buildings are to be erected on the grounds -lecture-room, dining-room and cottages-and the meetings will begin July 16 and continue until Aug. 10. An array of talent for speakers has been secured, among them A. B. French and Mrs. Colby. while such noted test mediums as Mrs. Seary and Hugh R. Moore will be present. A programme for each day and evening has been

Two Insignificant Forgeries. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, June 17 .- The Howard county grand jury completed its work to-day bringing in eight indictments. The most sensational ones are bills against Dr. William Cooper and attorney J. C. Dean, of this city, both being held for forgery. Dr. Cooper is one of the oldest practitioners in the city, standing high in the community, and is worth probably \$100,000. The charge is raising a \$7.50 note to \$17.50. The arrest caused intense surprise, and general belief is that the charge cannot be sustained in court. Attorney Dean was held for forging the name of his father to a \$35 note. The father announces in a published card that his signature is genuine. No one was defrauded in either case.

Last of a Band of Thieves. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, June 17 .- The jury in the case of Sydney Nagle, who has been on trial for wholesale stealing, returned a verdict, last night, of guilty and fixed his punishment at three years in Michigan City penitentiary. Last winter the officers made a raid on Nagle's home, in Osceola township, and found enough booty to start a first-class pawn-shop. Nagle and his two sons were arrested, and the jury gave the elder boy two years in Michigan City and the younger eight months in the county jail. The general opinion is that a dangerous band of thieves has been destroyed.

Lucky Escape from Death. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, June 17 .- Last evening James Stewart undertook to cross the Eel River division of the Wabash railway, near Laketon, in front of a freight train. He did not see the engine until the train was nearly on him, and then undertook to back away from the track. The horse became unmanageable and sprang forward just in time to be caught by the engine. The horse was killed and thrown off to the right of way and the buggy was demolished. Mr. Stewart, who is an old man, luckily escaped with only a few slight scratches.

Cattle Killed in a Wreck.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, June 17.-Last night an axle of a freight car on the Chicago & Erie railroad broke when the train was near Disko, in this county, and sixteen cars were piled up in the wreck. Among this number were several cars loaded with choice imported cattle, twenty head of which were killed. This is the third wreck in the same place within the past fourteen months. All trains were delayed nearly all of last night before the track could be cleared.

Molten Metal Exploded. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, June 17 .- While William Langdon, a molder at the Architectural ironworks, was pouring some molten iron in a mold, to-day, the large casting exploded, throwing the hot metal over the room badly burning several men. Mr. Langdon had his back and neck covered with the hot stuff that fairly cooked the flesh to the bones ere it could be got off, leaving him in

OHIO Official Analyses

Of baking powders, made under the direction of the Legislature, by the State Food and Dairy Commissioner, General S. H. Hurst, show

Cleveland's

Baking Powder

Absolutely the Best,

(Extract from Gen. Hurst's Letter:) "The analyses show that Cleveland's Superior is absolutely the best and most desirable baking powder manus S. H. HURST. ate Olio Food Commissioner.

a horrible condition. Another of the employes had his arm terribly burned. Langdon has a wife at Plymouth, near Chicago.

Both Legs Mashed Off. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, June 17 .- This evening, at De-

sota, a small station east of this city, on the Lake Erie & Western railway, Henry Jones, aged twenty, fell from a moving box-car and had both legs mashed off at the abdomen. He died shortly after. The young man was in the habit of assisting the localifreight crews to do their work at that station unsolicited, and the accident happened while some switching was being done by Conductor Heath's crew.

Swift and Sure Punishment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DELPHI, June 17 .- Samuel Clemson was arrested yesterday on an affidavit sworn out by his seventeen-year-old daughter Minnie, charging incest. He was taken into court this afternoon, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years in prison. He was placed on a train for Michigan City within ten minutes after sentence was passed. Clemson is thirty-eight years of age and has his fifth wife. He was a church member in good standing.

Inspecting Terre Haute Gas, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, June 17 .- At a meeting of the Council of New Albany a committee was appointed to visit this city and inspect the fuel gas plants. New Albany wants a cheaper illuminant than she has now, and also a cheaper and better fuel. Mayor Morris McDonald is chairman of the committee, and with him are E. G. Henry and Dr. S. S. Wolfe. They will look over the plants here of both gas companies.

Pitched Down an Embankment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, June 17 .- Two hacks engaged in carrying people from this city to the Driving Park were racing as they approached the bridge over Haw creek to-day. One of the vehicles was overturned, pitching down the embankment and injuring Mrs. John Freleigh in the spine, from which she cannot recover.

Rather Costly Hog.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, June 17 .- George Shannon, who stole half of a hog from a widow in Clinton township, last winter, was tried in the Circuit Court here yesterday. The jury, after being out all night, brought in a verdict of guilty, and fined him \$25, sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary, and disfranchised him for two years.

Paid Off in Stock.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, June 17 .-- The New Albany Electric-light, Heat and Power Company, which failed for \$40,000 a few weeks ago, as settled with its creditors on a basis of to cents on the dollar. The remainder of the indebtedness of the concern will be liq-uidated by giving each creditor 40 per cent. of his claim in stock.

Minor Notes.

Greene county's assessment shows a gain of \$2,795,810 over last year's list. The Jeffersonville police are kept busy chasing "shell-workers" out of the city. Twelve coaches of Methodists left Peru resterday on an excursion to Eagle lake,

The hottest day of the season at Peru oc oured yesterday, when the mercury stood at 98°. No fatalities.

Catherine M. Keesling, a prominent so-ciety leader at Muncie, died on the eve of ner departure for California. Mrs. Anna Thomas, aged eighty-one, and mother of Wilson Thomas, of Muncie, died at her home, in Granville, yesterday. A sneak thief, unobserved, entered Kirk Brothers' store, at Muncie, and secured \$30

Farmer James Armstrong, near Nobles ville, carried a gun for rabbits, while mow-ing grass, and was killed by an accidental

from the till while the proprietor sat at the

Martin Yocum, a farmer living near Charlestown, narrowly escaped being killed by the explosion of a can of powder. He was carrying the can under his arm, and a park from the pipe he was smoking fell in the can. An explosion followed and Yosum was painfully injured.

The L., E. & St. L. Railway Company has purchased of Peter Dillman a tract of land containing thirty-one acres, situated two miles west of English, in Crawford county, and a large force of men will be out at work at once to convert it into an immense fish-pond and pleasure resort. Charles A. Chapman, aged thirty-five, son of the late Colonel Chapman, of Warsaw, was found near Goshen with his head bruised and bleeding and several bad

gashes in his breast above the heart. He ays that he was told by a Warsaw doctor to butt his head against a tree. The wound in his breast were made by a knife found on his person. He is either crazy or has attempted suicide.

ILLINOIS. John Doty Shoots His Mother-in-Law and At-

tempts to Murder His Wife. BENTON, June 17 .- John Doty, a well-todo farmer, yesterday afternoon shot and killed his mother-in-law. He then attempted to murder his young wife, but she fled from the house and escaped. Doty fled, and has not yet been arrested. No cause is

Brief Mention Clarence Petty was thrown from a buggy and run over south of Sumner, and severely hurt about the head and left side. Harry Buzzard, son of Peter Buzzard, living north of Sumner, while playing near

boiler of water fell into it and was scalded At Conger, near Bloomington, a Frenchman named Nooney Brant was struck by lightning, which had the effect of driving

The mercury reached 102° in the shade at Chatham on Tuesday, the highest point for years in June. Several prostrations are reported, but no fatalities.

While attempting to board an Ohio & Mississippi freight train at Taylorville Charles Bradley missed his hold and fell beneath the cars and was so badly mangled that death ensued within an hour.

Miss Lillie Addleman, aged eighteen years, attempted to commit suicide by shooting in her father's store at Mount Pulaeki. The ball grazed her head and crashed through a front window, striking a door on the opposite side of the street and barely missing auctioneer Cear.

Brown Cundiff and R. M. Turner, of Coffeen, attempted to drive across the track with a two-horse wagon and were struck by an engine, killing both horses instantly, completely demolishing their wagon and injuring Turner, from the effects of which he died, Cundiff escaping with a few

National Association of Underwriters. DETROIT, Mich., June 17 .- The National Association of Underwriters convened in this city to-day. The treasurer's reshows a cash balance on the bank of \$170. The executive committee recommended that a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the coming year. The plan was adopted. Another matter spoken of in the committee's report is the proposed bureau of information, which means in plain English the establishing of a system for black-listing agents whose methods are considered unprofessional. After the chair had appointed a committee to revise the constitution George P. Haskell, of New York, read a paper on "Life Insurance as a Social Power." The convention then ad-

corned till to-morrow.

Homeopathists Read and Discuss Papers. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17 .- To-day's ession of the International Congress of Homeopathic Physicians was marked by quick disposition of business, eloquent addresses, short, pithy discussions, further assaults upon old school methods, and by demands for the adoption of more radical rules in the conflict of systems. The argument of Dr. Asa S. Couch, of Fredonia, N. Y., on the ethical basis of the separate existence of the Homeopathic school was the prize piece of diction. Other papers were read by Dr. A. P. Cowper, August Kordonfer, Alexander Villers, of Dresden, Saxony; Oscar Hansen, of Copenhagen; Gallavardin, of France; Gaillard, of Brussels, and Freekel-ClerHIPPOLYTE REPORTED SHOT

Hayti's Black Despot Said to Have Been Assassinated at Port-au-Prince.

More Political Prisoners Mercilessly Butchered by His Order in the Public Square of Jacmel - Denial from Minister Price.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- The steamer Alvo which arrived here from Haytian ports this morning, brought news of continued outbreaks of a somewhat milder character at the Haytian capital, and of the wholesale slaughter of political prisoners in all parts of the island. The Alvo also brought news of the rumored shooting of President Hippolyte. This rumor was being freely circulated in Jaemel and outlying towns about Port-au-Prince when the Alvo left the former port on June 6, and had even crept into some of the newspapers. William Bishop, chief mate of the Alvo, gave the information which follows to a reporter and showed a paper published in Kingston, Jamaica, containing news of the outbreaks at Port-au-Prince, and of the reported assassination of Hippolyte. The rumor could not be confirmed by the people on the Alvo before she left Jacmel, as she remained there only a few hours, and, owing to the excitement in the town, the passengers feared to go ashore. From what the passengers could learn on the return of the officers, however, the rumor was discredited. Among the ports at which the Alvo touched before starting finally for this city was Jacmel, where the populace was in a high fever of excitement over what they termed an outthat city the day before Hippolyte's order. The news of the trouble at Port-au-Prince travels somewhat slowly into the interior towns in Hayti, and frequently is unknown in the inland cities for weeks after their occurrence. Consequently the slaughter of 160 citizens of Port-au-Prince was not known at Jacmel until several days later, though Jacmel and Port-au-Prince are only about lifty miles apart.

When the news did finally come, though, the people of Jacmel became frantic with excitement and loudly denounced Hippolyte and his government. There is a small garrison at Jacmel and six of the leaders of the crowd, who were the loudest and bitterest in their denunciations of the rule were arrested and thrown into prison. News of the event of the arrests was immediately carried to Hippolyte, and, as the sun was rising on the morning of June 5, half a dozen soldiers rode over the hills about the city and came nto the town on horseback reporting at the garrison. Many of the people of the city were about early, and seeing the approach of the visitors circulated the news that the prisoners at the garrison were about to be put to death. Within one hour every man and woman in the city was on the street, and hundreds surrounded the jail. The six prisoners, handcuffed together, were then led out of the prison, and were marched to the open square in the center of the city, and in the presence of their friends and relatives were mercilessly executed, each soldier firing at one man. As soon as it was decided that the soldiers had done their duty according to orders they mounted their horses and returned to Port-au-Prince to report the success of their mission.

After leaving Jacmel the Alvo touched at Navassa island, between Port-Au-Prince and Jacmel. There it was learned that a steamer had touched the day before and had brought the news of the assassination of Hippolyte. This rumor had it that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy formed immediately after the killing of Rigaud, the merchant of Port-au-Prince. At Navassa the Alvo met the United States man-of-war Kearsarge, and it was there understood that bad news had just been received from Port-au-Prince, and that she was about to start for that place.

Minister Hannibal Price denied this evening that President Hippolyte had been shot. At the office of the steamship company it was stated that there was no truth in the statement of Hippolyte's death, that the company had authentic information that Hippolyte is alive and had not been

Consul Corte Tells a Story for the Marines. ROME, June 17.—The Fanfulla states that Signor Corte, late Italian consul at New Orleans, at the request of Premier Rudini, has prepared a report on the New Orleans affair. Signor Corte affirms that the victims belonged to no particular society, but were murdered simply because they were Italians and were competing in the labor market against natives; that immediately after the murder of the Italian prisoners his American servants ran away, and that he himself and his secretary barricaded the consulate and armed themselves with revolvers, the lynchers having threatened to attack the consulate, and being prevented only by influential citizens in-

Imprisoned for Revealing a Secret. Paris, June 17 .- The Tribunal of the Department of the Seine to-day sentenced Turpine, Tripone, Fasseler and Feuverier each to four years' imprisonment, and in addition imposed fines of \$400, \$600, \$200 and \$40, respectively, for their connection with the sale of the secret of the manufacture of melinite, the new French explosive, to the Armstrong Gun-manufacturing Company. The four men are also deprived of civil rights for five, ten, five and two years, respectively.

One Hundred and Thirty Now Dead. BASLE, June 17 .- The list of dead by the bridge accident now numbers 130. Over one hundred corpses have been recovered The unidentified bodies are preserved in the hospitals. Stakes have been driven into the river bed to prevent unrecovered bodies from washing away.

Cable Notes.

Mr. Parnell has been ordered to pay the sum of \$3,500 as costs in the O'Shea case. Fifty Jews sailed from Antwerp yesterday for the Congo Free State. This is the first batch of Jews to go to that region. The Radicals in the Italian Chamber of Deputies are starting an agitation for the abolition of the duty on corn. It is probable that the duties on wheat will be

Mr. Parnell has invited E. Dwyer Gray to contest for the seat in Parliament made wacant by the death of T. O'Gorman Mahon. Both sides admit that it will be a tight contest. Le Presse, a Boulangist organ, says that

a rumor is in circulation to the effect that the French government has decided to request the ex-Empress Eugenie to shorten her stay in Paris.

The total amount of money collected for the Irish "plan of campaign" was \$600,000, of which there had been expended \$450,000, and there is missing \$15,000, which was ob-tained through a forged receipt.

The sensational breach-of-promise case of Miss Valerie Wiedemann against Capt. Robert Horace Walpole, in which the lady asked for \$100,000 damages, and which has been off and on in the courts for a year, was decided, at London, yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of \$1,500 for the plaintiff. The Democratic Row in Ohio.

CINCINNATI. June 17.—Governor Campbell met and addressed his friends in the parlors of the Burnet House this evening. The attendance was large and the Gov-ernor was full of fire. He said that a coterie of malcontents in Hamilton county would not and could not control the destinies of the Democratio party in the great State of Ohio. Hamilton county was a large county, but a junta of fifty men in it would not be permitted to thwart the purposes of the Democrats in the rest of the State of Ohio. The Democratic convention, he said, would have six hundred delegates in it, and if Hamilton county sent eightyexcess of its official quota, they would not be admitted. He said he woulde nominated for Governor and elected.

Suspended for Heresy.

TORONTO, Ont., June 17 .- At a secret session of the Methodist conference held here to-day Rev. James Thompson was suspended from the ministry for one year for preaching heretical doctrines. He holds that immortality can only be obtained by permistence in well doing; that, when the

wicked die, they are actually out of exist-ence until the resurrection, when they go into punishment for a time and are then

SEABRIGHT'S GREAT FIRE.

Every Business House Destroyed and Fifteen Families Rendered Homeless.

LONG BRANCH, June 17 .- No lives were lost in the Seabright fire, but every business-house in the place was destroyed, not even a grocery store being left. One hundred and fifty families were rendered homeless. Men, women and children slept last night in barns, bathing-houses and fishing-houses. Five hundred homeless persons were fed at the Rutherford arms last night. This morning seven hundred persons were fed. Lumber has been ordered from Long Branch for the purpose of erecting temporary buildings. It is impossible to estimate the loss or to give the insur-ance. The fire swept over an area containing thirty buildings. The people are still distracted with terror and cannot tell the amount of their losses. The summer cottagers are responding nobly to the appeals for aid. They have already subscribed about \$5,000. All the wires are down and the streets are filled with balf-burned furniture and store goods. The relief committee has telegraphed to Governor Abbott and Quartermaster-general Don-nelly, asking them to loan State tents for the temporary shelter of the sufferers. Eugene Kelly, a stableman, has been arrested on the charge of setting Allen's stable on fire.

KILRAIN NOT KNOCKED OUT.

Decision by Referee Dunn That Is Bothering the Sporting Fraternity.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- Jere Dunn, the referee of the glove contest between Slavin and Kilrain in Hoboken last night, to-day made known his official decision. He de cided that Slavin had won the bout and was entitled to 75 per cent. of the \$10,000 purse, but that all bets that Kilrain would be knocked out within ten rounds were off. New York sporting men look upon the decision as inconsistent. They claim that ten-round contests must be concluded unless one man is knocked out or injured so that he must stop, and that only an event of either character can end a contest of a limited number of rounds. In this instance the mistake of the time-keeper in not sounding the gong before Kilrain was on his feet after a knockdown in the ninth round caused the trouble. But, technically regarded, Kilrain being up and ready to fight when the gong was struck, was not knocked out. The decision has made a considerable stir among betting men, many of whom had wagered for and against Kilrain's being knocked out. It was earned to-day that the purse was about \$2,000 short, but that the Granite association will doubtless make up the deficiency. Pugilist Stavin was very happy to-day over his victory. He said he felt as good as when he entered the ring last night barring a few scratches and a sprained shoulder. He declared that Kilrain was by no means a hard hitter. He is very game said Slavin, and proved that he would never give in as long as he remained con-

Slavin and Jackson May Fight. San Francisco, June 17 .- Jackson has written a letter denying the assertion made

by John L. Sullivan that he was afraid of Corbett. Jackson claims to have done most of the fighting, but that Corbett would not fight. He also wants Corbett to meet him in another contest. Referring to Sullivan's statement that he [Jackson] was afraid, Jackson says Sullivan avoided a match with him before the California Athletic Club. Jackson says he is willing to meet Slavin or any other pugilist. President Fulda said last night the California Athletic Club would match Slavin and Jackson.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Local Forecasts,

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., June 18 1891 - Occasional rain; cooler; cloudy weather; clearing occasionally.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Forecast till 8 P M. Thursday.

For Indiana and Illinois-Showers; cooler; westerly winds. For Ohio-Showers; cooler; northerly

Observations at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.

Time. | Bur. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre-7 A. M. 29.79 78 75 S'west Pt. Cloudy 0.00 7 P. M. 29.69 78 79 S'east Cloudy 0.07 Maximum temperature, 85; minimum temper ature, 71.

Following is a comparative statement of temperature and precipitation on June 17:

Normal.....

General Weather Conditions. WEDNESDAY, June 17, 8 P. M. PRESSURE-The barometers are below normal everywhere; the storm area, central Wednesday morning over Nebraska, is central at night over Illinois, and will continue moving eastward.

TEMPERATURE-Cool temperature, with northerly winds, prevails west of the Mississippi; higher temperature east of that river south of the lake regions; a cool current of 60° and less extends west and southward from Lake Superior to Dakota and Nebraska; 70° and above is reported from Montana southward, and from southern Colorado, Indian Territory, Wisconsin, Illinois. Indiana and the lower lakes southward; 80° and above from Texas. Arkansas, the Ohio valley and Pennsylvania

PRECIPITATION-Light and heavy local rains fell from the Mississippi valley eastward to the Atlantic. Heavy rains at Chattanooga, Tenn., 2.92 inches; at La Crosse, Wis., 2.06 inches, and at Huron, Dak., 1.12 inch.

Movements of Steamers. London, June 17.—Sighted: Columbia, Obdam, City of New York and Suevia, from

New York. MOVILLE, June 17 .- Arrived: Furnessia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 17.—Arrived: Wisconsin, from New York. NEW YORK, June 17.—Arrived: Nevada from Liverpool; Saale, from Bremen. LIVERPOOL, June 17.—The steamer City of Richmond is discharging her cargo. When the hatches were removed the flames burst out: but they were quenched with water after a hard fight.

The Knowledgeous Talmage,

New York Recorder. Not only is Brother Talmage informed of the movements of Satan, but he is on terms of familiarity, it seems, with the Creator of the world, "You see," he said, "God knew as much when he made the world as he knows now. He has not learned a single thing in six thousand years. He knew at the start that the human race would go wrong, and what would be the best means of its restoration and redemption. And the law which was thundered on Mount Sinai, from whose top I had the two tables of stone in yonder wall transported, is the perfect law." Certainly creed seems to be of little moment when we have one in our midst who is so conversant with the affairs of the heretofore and the hereafter.

The Danger of Wearing Red Stockings.

It has been remarked in France that the wearing by children of red stockings coincided with postular eruptions on their legs and feet. M. Schutzenberger, a chemical expert, says that all the many specimens submitted to him derive color from matters derived from aniline, and containing a large proportion of antimoniae oxyde. As children perspire freely, this matter enters into solution, and is thus taken into the pores. The Professor has no doubt that it was the cause of the postular rash which NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Concluded from First Page. may confidently hope that in a short period we will be sweetened by untaxed home sugar and protected by untaxed tin-plate. The arts of the demagogue, which were at the last election played upon the credulous to deceive them as to the effects of the McKinley bill will return to player the McKinley bill, will return to plague the inventors, and this Republican measure, with its kindred measures—reciprocity and fair pay to American ships—will be among the boasted triumphs of our party, in which our Democratic friends will, as usual, heartily acquiesce. [Applause.] THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

"There is another question in which the people are vitally interested, and that is the currency question. They want good money and plenty of it. They want all their money of equal value, so that a dollar will be the same, whether it is made of gold, or silver, or paper. We have had this kind of money since the resumption of specie payments in January, 1879. Nobody wants to go back to the old condition of things, when it was gold to the bondholders and paper to the pensioners; when the outstanding government bonds were fifteen hundred millions, and banks could issue paper money upon the increase of business. But that condition is passing away. The bonds are being paid, and the time is coming and has come when the amount of bonds is so reduced and their value is so increased that banks cannot afford to buy bonds upon which to issue circulating

"We must contemplate the time when the national banks will not issue their notes, but become banks of discount and deposit. The banks are evidently acting now upon this theory, for they have voluntarily largely reduced their circulation. How shall this currency be replaced? Certainly not by the notes of State banks. No notes should circulate as money except such as have the sanction, authority and guarantee of the United States. The best form of these is certificates, based upon gold and silver of value equal to the notes outstanding. Nor should any distinction be made between gold and silver. Both should be received at their market value in the markets of the world. Their relative value varies from day to day, and there is no power strong enough to estab-lish a fixed ratio of value except the con-currence of the chief commercial nations of the world. We coin both metals at a fixed ratio, but we maintain them at par with each other by limiting the amount of the cheaper metal to the sum needed for subsidary coin and receiving and redeeming it. The demand for the free coinage of silver without limit is a demand that the people of the United States shall pay for silver bullion more than its market price; a demand that it is not and ought not to be made by the producer of any commodity. There is no justice or equity in it. If granted by the United States alone it will demonetize gold and derange all the business transactions of our people. What we ought to do and what we now do under the silver law of the last Congress-a con servative Republican measure—is to buy the entire product of silver mined in the United States at its market value, and upon the security of that silver deposited in the treasury issue treasury notes to the full amount of the cost of the bullion. In this way we add annually to our national currency circulating notes of undoubted value equal to gold to an amount equal to or greater than the increase of our population and the increasing business for

The State of Ohio is an important factor in this great union of States and people Ohio is a Republican State; one that has taken a conspicuous part in the great drama of the past. In an evil hour and under wild delusions Ohio elected the recent Democratic Legislature. With this warning before us let us not be backward in the civic contest in November, but with a ticket worthy of our choice let us appeal to our fellow-citizens to place again our honored State at the head of the Republican column." [Cheers.]

THE PLATFORM.

McKinley Law and the National Administra tion Indorsed-Legislature Denounced. The committee on resolutions then re ported the following platform, which was

adopted amid cheers: The Republicans of Ohio in conventi on asser bled reaffirm and press their adhesion to princi-ples which have guided them heretofore in promoting the prosperity and happiness of the American people. And we reaffirm our devotion to the patriotic doctrine of protection and recognize the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of that principle, enacted in fulfillment of Kepublican promises, and we pledge ourselves to its support, always having in view its improvement as changed conditions or experience may

and in this State as will in every practicable mode encourage, protect and promote the inter-ests of agriculture in all its departments. Protection of labor and the rights of laborers, such as will grant to toil its full and just rewards is among the first obligations of government.

Third—We demand protection for the wool industry equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacturer of wool, so that in due time American wool-growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the

Second-We favor such legislation by Congres

Fourth-Thoroughly believing that gold and silver should form the basis of all circulating medium, we indorse the amended coinage act of the last Republican Congress by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people.
Fifth-We demand and will continue to de mand, until finally and absolutely secured, the free exercise by every citizen of the supreme and sovereign right to cast one ballot at lawful elections and have it honestly counted. poor and oppressed of other nations, we demand the enactment of laws that will protect our country and our people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes of foreign nations and the importation of laborers under contract

to compete with our own citizens, and earnestly approve the rigid enforcement of existing laws by the present national administration. Seventh-We favor economy in the administra-tion of national and State affairs; prompt and effective restraint of combinations of capitalists for purposes unlawful or at variance with sound public policy; ample educational facilities for the whole people; the reservation of the public lands of the United States for homesteads for American citizens, and the restoration to the public domain of all unearned railroad grants; and we contemplate with pride the progress of Republican legislation and administration in all

Eighth—The Republican party, ever mindful of the services of the heroic men who saved the Union, favors liberal pensions to the sailors and soldiers of the Republic and a generous care of their widows and orphans.

Ninth—The patriotism, wisdom and ability of the administration of President Harrison command our cordial approbation and support, and we especially commend the policy of reciprocity by which our trade may be vastly increased by commercial treaties with other nations, and we also commend the vigorous foreign policy of the administration, which has commanded the re-

our distinguished fellow-citizen, Senator Sher-man, and his Republican colleagues in the Fifty-Eleventh--We congratulate President Harrison and the country upon the selection of the Hon. Charles Foster as Secretary of the Treasury, assuring, as it does, an able and efficient administration of that great department of the

spect of foreign nations for the flag of our coun-

Tenth-We commend the patriotic services of

Twelfth-We denounce the late so-called "rip per" Legislature of Ohio as the most corrupt and incompetent, and the administration of James incompetent, and the administration of James E. Campbell as the most partisan in the history of our State. We denounce the present Governor of Ohio for having converted the benevolent institutions into political machinery, making political merchandise of the sufferings and calamities of the helpless wards of the State, and we point with pride to the more patriotic and wise management of State affairs under the administration of Gov. J. B. Foraker. We denounce Governor Campbell and the Sixty-ninth nounce Governor Campbell and the Sixty-nint General Assembly for violating their party pledges and the rights of local self-governmen by legislative reorganization of numerous towns and cities for solely partisan purposes. We de-nounce the late "ripper" Legislature for having sanctioned and encouraged the increase of local taxation, and for increasing the expenditures of the State more than a half million of dollars in excess or the appropriations of any preceding two years, thus bringing the State to the verge of bankruptcy in spite of the generous appropriation made by a Republican Congress in the act refunding the direct tax. We denounce the late "ripper" Senate of Ohio for unseating the legally-elected Lieutenant-governor, thus robbing the people of their right under the Constitution to select an important public officer, and we appeal to all intelligent and patriotic people of Ohio to unite with us in the recovery of the State from the hands of the party that for two years past

THE TICKET COMPLETED. Only One Ballot Required in Each Case-

Farmer for Lieutenant-Governor. The remainder of the ticket was then completed. For Lieutenant-governor, ex-Congressman Henry L. Morey, of Butler DRPRICE'S Geam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

-STATIONERY DEPARTMENT OF-

THE INDIANA PAPER COMPANY. We have a very large line of Fine Writing Papers, Tablets, Wedding and Ball Invitations, Programmes, Menu, Calling and Playing Cards.

27 AND 29 EAST MARYLAND STREET.



Gas, Steam and Water Goods.

GEO. A. RICHARDS 68 South Pennsylvania St.

dence the strength of the union of the L. Harris, of Preble county, a farmer and member of the open Farmers' Alliance. David M. Barrett, of Highland county, was urged by Congressman Pugley; Charles P. Griffin, of Lucas county, by W. H. A. Read, and John W. Bargar, of Pike county, by ex-Representative George W. Rawlins, of Springfield. Mr. Rawlins desired nomination as "an unassuming. representative farmer," won the gratitude of the ple by his advocacy of the two-cent rail-road fare bill. He was interrupted by some of the opponents of Mr. Bargar, whom he denounced as "the agents of the corpora-

tions." In concluding. Mr. Rawlins sarcastically thanked his "masters, the corporations," for permitting him to speak. At this juncture the chairman announced that through the courtesy of the Associated Press a dispatch would be read which would be pleasing to all Ohioans. The dispatch announced the appointment of ex-Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, o Ohio, as agent of the United States Treasnry Department, to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition. Great applause greeted the announce-

The first ballot for Lieutenant-governor showed Hon. Andrew L. Harris, of Preble county, far in the lead. Before the vote was announced several counties asked leave to change their votes for Mr. Harris, and the convention declared Harris elected by acclamation. Mr. Harris then thanked the convention briefly for the honor. There was but one name presented for th office of Auditor of State. It was that of E. W. Poe, of Wood county, and he was re nominated by acclamation. For State Treasurer the candidates were

S. D. Campbell, of Jefferson county; W. Cope, of Cuyahoga county; John W. Sheffield, of Huron county, and Lott Davies, of Jackson county. W. T. Cope, of Cleveland, was nominated on the first ballot. For Attorney-general the candidates were: Edwin P. King, of Eric county; J. K. Richards, of Lawrence county; L. K. Powell, of Morrow county; F. F. A. Albeey, of Franklin county, and Willis H. Wiggins, of Ross county. J. K. Richards, of Lawrence county, was nominated on the first ballot. For Supreme Judge Marshall J. Williams,

of Fayette, the present incumbent, was re-

nominated by acclamation.

For member of the Board of Public Works there were three candidates: Charles E. Groce, of Pickaway county; S. S. Troup of Montgomery county, and A. W. Hall, of Summit county. Charles E. Groce was nominated on the first ballot. For State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

F. B. McNeal, of Miami, was nominated on the first ballot. In compliance with the recently-enacted ballot-reform law, the convention adopted a device to be printed at the head of the Republican ticket, this device to be the American eagle. The convention then adjourned sine die. The nomination of General Harris for

Lieutenant-governor was a victory for the Sherman contingent, and was the result of a still hunt. Up to the calling of the roll Hon. Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo, stanch Foraker man, seemed to have the nomination by a sufficient majority. Major McKinley and Senator Sherman had a lengthy private conference this afternoon. The campaign will be inaugurated without oss of time.

The Republican State central committee, after consultation with McKinley, the nominee of to-day's convention, selected William Hahn, of Manstield, chairman of the State executive committee. Mr. Hahn is chairman of the old committee. The other members of the campaign committee will be selected later.

OUR FLAG'S ANNIVERSARY. Facts About the Growth of the National

New York Times Within a few years the public schools have begun to observe what school-children style "Flag Day," the anniversary of the adoption of the United States flag. As June 14, the anniversary day, falls this year on Sunday, there will be no observance in the schools with the exception of the draping to-morrow of some of the teachers' desks with bunting, and brief exegensis either by the principals or by the teachers of the history classes.

It is a fact which is possibly not familiar to the public at large that the Congress of the thirteen American colonies struggling for independence adopted June 14, 1777, a military and naval standard which was the first general American banner and the fore-runner of the rational flag of to-day. That standard differed from the present flag only in the number and arrangemet of the stars in the "union," or square, in the upper left corner. It consisted of thirteen stripes alternately red and white, begin-ning with red, and a union of dark blue, with a circular grouping of thirteen white stars. The union was a square with a side equal in length to the breadth of the first seven stripes.

Previous to the adoption of this flag there had been no distinctive American flag. Several of the colonies had their favorite devices which they used on colors borne by militia organizations, but there had been nothing like a recognized flag for all the colonies. In 1775 the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, in escorting General Wash ington from Philadelphia to New York, had carried a flag which contained red and white stripes, and it continued to carry the same flag until September, 1777. The sight of the stripes in the troop's banner, and the fact that the army under Washington before Boston, and subsequently in the vicinity of New York, carried flags in which red and white stripes were prominent, may have conjoined to induce the members of the Congress to choose stripes as the prin-cipal characteristic of their national standard. But stripes in the Philadelphia troop's standard and those in the continental army were both doubtless due to the fact that the flag of the United Prov-inces of the Netherlands, familiar to and re-spected by the colonial settlers, consisted of stripes of orange, white and blue. Bands of red, white and blue had been used a la chevrons to designate some of the military grades in the first week of the war, before the continental forces had been properly uniformed. The result of all these things led to the choice of stripes in the national flag and the choice of red, white and blue as the national colors.

Red and white having been chosen for the colors of the stripes, it was imperative to use blue as the background of the "union" or corner field. White was then selected in preference to red as the proper color for thirteen stars shining from a blue sky. nty, presented the name of Hon. Andrew | The stars were arranged in a circle to evi-

thirteen colonies. The flag as constructed in 1777 floated over the continental armies at Yorktown, and was the standard of St. Clair's and Wayne's forces in their conflicts with the red men. Remaining unvaried until 1795, his it was then enlarged by the addition of two stripes to commemorate the entry of Vermont and Kentucky as States into the Union, and two new stars were also placed with those in the union. The stars were then arranged in three parallel rows. No further variation was made until 1818. when the stripes were again made fifteen in number and five additional stars were distributed in the union to represent five new States. At the same time when these alterations were made by Congress, it was made obligatory by that body that another star should be added on the Fourth of July first ensuing after the admission of a new

> The number of States is now forty-four but until July 4 the flag of the United States of America will contain only fortythree stars. The explanation of the shortage is the fact that the last State, Wvoming, was admitted since the last 4th of July, the date of its entry being July 11,

> The disposition of the stars at present is in six parallel horizontal lines. Eight are placed in the highest and seven in each of the five other lines. Wyoming's star wil be put in either the second or the sixth line.

MEN WITH GRIEVANCES,

The Indianapolis Conference of Lacked an Inspiring or Respectable Motive.

The recent conferance at Indianapolis of certain Republican politicans who cannot reconcile themselves to a possible renomination of President Harrison is not necessar rily of great significance. It was not representative in its character; it was composed entirely of what, in political par-lance, are known as sore-heads, and they made Secretary Blaine their favorite, not because they love him more, but Harrison

Real friends of Mr. Blaine are not the ones who will maugurate a movement of this kind. They would know, and do know, that action which forces him into any position he would not voluntarily assume would be a greater wrong to him than to any one else. If he is to be a candidate at all, it will be by his own free consent, and not through the designs of a few people with grievances against President Harrison, and who seek to make use of Mr. Blaine's name and great popularity with his party to accomplish an unworthy pur-pose. That would put him in a false position, and, if it could assume anything like formidable proportions, would probably have the undesired effect of drawing from im a positive declination or his retire-

ment from the administration.
To have Mr. Blaine forced to take either course would be most disagrees bie to his sincere friends, and those who engage in such a movement as the Indianapolis con ference are wholly without consideration for him. It was very timely in Mr. Congei to disclaim any authority to speak or act for Mr. Blaine in such a matter. Fortu nately, the movement so far has not prove sufficiently formidable to cause embarrassment, and the way in which it has been received by the country cannot prove at all encouraging to its promoters. They are far from likely with their present status to cause trouble for either Secretary Blaine or President Harrison.

Grievance movements of this character never enjoy popular sympathy. The purpose of the Indianapolis conferance—which is not to nominate Blaine but to prevent the nomination of Harrison-will be resented quite as warmly by the true friends of Mr. Blaine as by the distinctive supporters of Mr. Harrison. It in no way appeals to the judgment and good sense of the party; it has not an inspiring or respect-

able motive. An imposing confederate monument was unveiled at Pensacola, Fla., yesterday.



is a hook without a bait." That's what the French think. Whether it be true or not, there are many American women who do not even possess the hook-beauty and attractiveness are denied them. Why? Because they're languid, cross and irritable. They know not what it is to be without pain or discomfort half the time. That's it; suffer in silence-misun-

derstood—when there's a remedy—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold, by druggists, under the guarantee that if you are disappointed in any way with it, you get your money back by applying to its makers. A signal service to weak womenking

is the finding of lost health—the building up of a "run-down" system. Nothing does it so surely as the "Favorite
Prescription." None like it!

For overworked, debilitated women,

teachers, milliners, seamstreases, "shop-girls," nursing mothers one and old are